

# Tombstone Epitaph.

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## THE INDIAN QUESTION

### GENERAL MILES' SENSIBLE VIEWS

Large Indian Reservations Should be Broken Up, and to that End He Recommends the Removal of a Portion of the San Carlos Indians to the Verde.

In a letter dated September 20, to the editor of the Prescott Journal-Miner, General Miles takes what the EPITAPH considers a very sensible position on the Indian question. A great howl has gone up from the northern part of the Territory over his suggestion, but among those best posted in the matter his recommendations are endorsed as wise and just. Except some purely personal matters, the following is General Miles' letter in full:

**SAN CARLOS RESERVATION.**  
In regard to the Indians on the San Carlos reservation, their management and placement, that is a matter of such grave importance to all the inhabitants of your (Arizona) territory as to transcend every individual interest and desire. About twelve years ago, it is stated, for reasons personal to certain interested parties, a large number of Indians were congregated on what is known as the San Carlos reservation, viz: the San Carlos (already there), White Mountains, Tonto, Mojave and Yuma. Later the Chiricahua were moved up from the south and the Warm Springs were brought from New Mexico. If the object of this procedure was not to get the Indians off the land on which they had lived for generations, in order to give possession of it to the white men, and to mass large numbers of different tribes on one reservation mainly for the benefit of agents, contractors and other interested parties, then the statement to that effect, boldly made and repeated, must have been erroneous. It is a fact that my predecessor, General Crook, protested in the strongest terms against the removal of those Indians to the San Carlos reservation, yet regardless of that and against reasons of humanity and prudence, the Indians were deceived into being removed, by being told that they were going into a healthful country with plenty of water and grass, and finally were forced to abandon the country which they held dearly. The San Carlos Indians had been living along the San Carlos river, which is comparatively healthy.

**THE WHITE MOUNTAIN INDIANS**  
Soon found the region unsuited to them, and declared they would rather die than remain there. They were told that unless they would remain there they would get no rations, and they replied that they would go and support themselves. They went back to their native country in the White Mountains, and the struggle those Indians have been making to keep soul and body together, independent of government assistance, is deserving of the highest commendation. In fact, when I was at Apache last summer the tenor of the men's appeal was: "Give us farming tools and utensils—plows, rakes, anything which with our hands we can make for our families. We do not ask for your bread or meat—we will earn food ourselves if you give us tools." I myself saw Indian women go out and cut grass with dull knives, wherever they could find a spot along the ravines and sides of the mountains, and then pack it on their backs eighteen or twenty miles to Apache and sell it to the government contractor for hay. Such are the facts concerning one band who would do all that, rather than stay and be fed in idleness by the government at San Carlos. The Tontos, Mojaves and Yumas have for years been begging agents, inspectors and commissioners, and many government officials that have visited them, to be allowed to return to their native country, from which they were ruthlessly removed. And the fact that they have been increasing very little if any in population, while other tribes, living in a country agreeable to them, have largely increased in numbers and wealth, indicates, to say the least, that their part of the reservation is not healthy for them, and while their decrease may suggest to some minds one way to solve their troubles, humanity and the policy of the government proclaim against such a process of killing off, and the peace and prosperity of Arizona demands that the cause of the dissatisfaction among these Indians be removed, otherwise their discontent will go on augmenting, and like a slow fuse will some day burst forth when least desired. It is too well-known that

**SERIOUS DISTURBANCES**

Have occurred on the reservation, and that more have not happened is a matter of pleasant surprise to all who know the circumstances. Recently sickness has prevailed among them, and the agent has reported that over 100 have died from the whooping cough alone, doubtless as a result of the low and weakened condition of their system. That they are not altogether without some humane feeling is proven by the fact that one of the Indians, during the recent epidemic, took his three little children, so emaciated and weak, that he carried them in his arms and on his back, from his camp to

the hospital daily, for medical treatment, carrying them back the same way. Is it surprising that that Indian was one of the number engaged in the recent outbreak? That the water along the river where they are compelled to live has a deleterious effect is a fact beyond dispute. Even white people in the garrisons at Fort Thomas, near by, with all appliances of ovens, filters, wells, ice machines, etc., suffer much from sickness in consequence. During a recent visit to San Carlos I found the dissatisfaction among the Indians very great, and at one time the

**DANGER OF AN OUTBREAK**  
was most serious. Between one thousand and twelve hundred Indians left their camp and congregated on the western borders of the reservation, and for a while matters looked most serious and threatening for the people of Arizona. It was with the view of avoiding trouble and for the peace of your territory that I recommended that authority be given for such disposition of those Indians as the peace of the community, and justice as well, seemed to demand.

In this connection I might remark that, if there is one thing about which the

**PRESS AND THE PEOPLE OF ARIZONA**  
have been most unanimous, it is the removal of the Indians from the San Carlos reservation, but it is possible that some people have not fully considered that question. There are about 5000 Indians on that reserve, and at least 1000 capable of bearing arms. If it were possible to surround that body of Indians, scattered over 100 miles north and south, and 50 miles east and west, and round them up under guard, to what point may I ask you to remove them? You certainly could not remove them to Colorado, California or New Mexico, for the people of those States and that Territory have enough of their own to look after, and want no more. Nor could you remove them to Texas or Kansas, and there is a positive law of Congress prohibiting them sent to Indian Territory. In my opinion a good beginning would have been made to separate the camps as far as practicable, and in such a way as would not only benefit the Indians, but give better security to the white people, for it is much easier to control a small band than a large one.

**THE WISDOM OF SUCH A COURSE**  
is illustrated by the peaceful, industrious and progressive condition of the Pimas, Papagos and Maricopas, situated in detached camps, as now proposed for the San Carlos Indians. It was not recommended that they should occupy any land owned by any white people, or even that the land that was formerly theirs by sacred treaty and of which they were dispossessed, should be restored to them, but they should be placed on unoccupied government land, and surely the Government has the undisputed right to place and hold its wards on any military or Indian reservations where they can be best controlled and most easily and economically supplied and cared for. As the reservation at Verde is no longer required for military purposes, good use could be made of it by placing some of the Indians there, but

**IT WAS NEVER INTENDED**  
to place a thousand or twelve hundred there, as stated in your article. Others could be put on the west side of the Colorado river, and a few sent to McDowell, Mohave and Yuma where they desire to go, and no harm would be done any one. In fact, the conversion of military posts no longer required into industrial schools, has been found practicable and advisable. Again, it is much more economical to keep troops at Verde and Whipple Barracks, where they would be needed if this change were made, than for the government to build a military post at a cost of perhaps \$100,000, as it may have to do on the west side of the San Carlos reservation, strengthen the garrisons at Fort Thomas and Apache, and withdraw the garrisons from Whipple Barracks and Verde.

But aside from all this, there is **ONE CONSIDERATION** that appears to have been lost sight of entirely, viz: the present policy and purpose of the government to break up large Indian reservations which tend to perpetuate and encourage superstition, ignorance and fraud; and to that end, congress, after years of careful consideration, has prepared a law which guarantees to every Indian the right to locate land in severalty, and to encourage him so to do. It is therefore a fact that

**EVERY INDIAN**  
now living on the San Carlos reservation could declare his purpose to relinquish tribal relations and take advantage of that law of congress. He could go to the Tonto Basin or Verde valley, or anywhere else on public lands. He could pitch his tent, build his little house, and file his declaration papers, and all the

**POWERS OF THE GOVERNMENT**  
Would be pledged to sustain and protect him. Every official from President Cleveland down to the humblest, includ-

ing the Governor of Arizona and the Military Commander of this Department, would be compelled to recognize and protect him in his rights. The Interior Department would give him perfect title to his land, and this has been done in hundreds of cases in the Territories and States, and the Judges on the bench would be prompt to recognize that title against all trespassers and disputants. For such is

**THE LAW OF THE LAND,**  
and by respecting and obeying it our people prove that they are law abiding citizens. At the same time the Indian would be amenable to the civil law, the same as any other man. But I have no doubt that it would be more beneficial to the Indians, and less embarrassing to the Government, to aid and encourage them in their efforts to locate on their native lands or as near as practical in the country available, than to risk the possibility of an outbreak on the reservation, or arbitrarily confine them in a place where they must die by slow degrees.

As far as I am concerned I have **BUT ONE OBJECT**—the good of all interested and the desire to maintain peace in the Department. In my recommendations I have suggested what I believed to be wise, humane and practical in the solution of a difficult problem. If any better or more satisfactory plan can be suggested it would receive my cheerful and hearty support.

Very Respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
**NELSON A. MILES,**  
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,  
Commanding.

**TWO SIDES.**  
Arizona cattlemen are divided on the question as to whether Governor Sulzick is right in enforcing a quarantine against Mexico. The Nogales Record publishes the following:

To whom it may concern: We, a majority of cattle owners in Arizona, utterly repudiate having anything to do with the creation or issuance of the above "proclamation," particularly as far as it concerns the Republic of Mexico. The originators of this scheme were neither elected, appointed nor selected by us to represent us in any way. Some members of this "commission," particularly its chief officers, do not own a hoof of stock. We declare this "act" to be far-fetched, illegal, unconstitutional (consequently inoperative,) mean, contemptible trick and fraud, gotten up solely to prevent competition in the open cattle market. It is a farce, because disease must exist before quarantine can be instituted anywhere; and no disease has ever been known to exist in that portion of Mexico which is likely to send its cattle through our line. "Illegal, unconstitutional and inoperative," because "quarantine can only be instituted against foreign countries by general, not local, governments." It is a "mean, contemptible trick and fraud" because it was not instituted to "quarantine" against disease, but solely against the introduction of Mexican cattle, to enable a few mercenary, interested men, to market the few head of steers they control without competition, thereby interrupting the commercial intercourse and amicable relations existing between the two largest and most progressive nations on the western continent. Steps have already been taken to have said act abrogated by the general government, and said movement be pursued to a finish. We respectfully request the government and the people of Mexico to withhold judgement until we shall have had time to act in the matter, as we assure them we are in earnest. We believe that our Governor has been imposed upon in this matter.

Respectfully,  
**A MAJORITY OF THE CATTLE OWNERS IN ARIZONA.**

On the other hand, C. M. Bruce, chairman of the sanitary live stock commission, gave the following reasons for the commission recommending to the governor to quarantine against Mexican cattle. The following is quoted from Mr. Bruce's letter:  
"These proclamations were issued not because there are now diseased cattle in Mexico, but she has no quarantine laws, and we feel it to be simply a duty to our cattlemen to protect them from all the ills of contagious diseases that are liable to be introduced into Arizona from communities that do not adopt even safeguards to protect themselves. For this reason alone we quarantined against Missouri. I say this because I see it stated in the newspapers that we are only trying to destroy the sale of Mexican cattle in local and California markets which come in competition with our own. This is a great injustice to the commission, which is composed of honorable men who are determined to do their duty according to the dictates of their own conscience."

We are now prepared to draw drafts direct, issue letters of credit, and transfer money by mail, and cable, on all points of Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia.  
**R. W. WOOD,**  
Cashier  
Bank of Tombstone

**M. E. CHURCH.**  
The following is a statement of the condition of the Tombstone Methodist Church for the year ending October 9th, 1887:

Amount raised.....	\$1802 37
Disbursed as follows:	
Church and parsonage improvement.....	702 22
Old indebtedness.....	118 00
Sexton, organist, etc.....	275 15
Salary superintendent.....	40 00
Salary pastor.....	500 00
Missions.....	102 00
Church extension.....	20 00
Children's ed. fund.....	5 00—1762 37

Balance in treasury..... 40 00

**RECORD OF PASTOR'S SERVICES.**  
Sermons preached..... 94  
Sacramental and praise services..... 8  
Prayer and gospel meetings..... 76  
Sunday-school sessions..... 51  
Baptisms..... 11  
Marriages..... 18  
Funerals..... 23

**MEMBERSHIP.**  
Probationers on roll Sept. 30, 1886..... 3  
Received during year..... 18  
Removed..... 5  
Discontinued..... 3  
Received into membership..... 8  
Died..... 1  
Present number on roll..... 7

**FULL MEMBERS.**  
Number on roll Sept. 30, 1886..... 20  
Received from probation..... 7  
Received by letter..... 8  
Removed..... 8  
Died..... 2  
Present membership..... 25  
**G. L. PEARSON, Pastor.**

Leave your order for the San Francisco Chronicle at Sol Israel's. Price, One month 65 cents; Six months \$4; One year \$7. Payable in advance.

**Notice.**  
On and after April 1st, weekly ice tickets will be sold for \$1 and upwards. Ice to weekly customers will not be delivered without tickets.  
**SOUTHWESTERN ICE CO.**

The best butter in town at Wolcotts The J. H. White brand.

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT Law, Tenth street, Tombstone, Arizona.

**W. H. STILWELL,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT Law, Fourth street, Tombstone, A. T.

**ALLEN R. ENGLISH,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT Law, up stairs in County Court House, Tombstone, A. T.

**JOHN C. EASTON,**  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, NOTARY Public and Conveyancer. Office in Occidental Hotel, Allen street, Tombstone, A. T.

**HENRY G. HOWE,**  
UNITED STATES DEPUTY MINERAL Surveyor, Tombstone, Arizona. Member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. Attention given to the care of mines for non-resident owners and corporations. The best of reference given. Correspondence solicited.

**W. D. SHEARER,**  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, OFFICE on Fourth street, opposite Occidental Hotel, Tombstone, A. T.

**CHAS. D. REPPY,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC, EPITAPH OFFICE, Tombstone, A. T.

**DR. WARNEKROS,**  
DENTIST. OFFICE CORNER FIFTH and Fremont streets, Tombstone, Ariz.

**SUMMONS.**

In the Justice's Court of Precinct No. 6, County of Cochise, Territory of Arizona.  
Before D. K. Wardwell, a Justice of the Peace.  
S. W. Bell, plaintiff, vs. Barbara Recky, alias May, defendant, and non-resident. Action—debt and attachment. Complaint filed in my office, and summons issued this day. The Territory of Arizona, to Barbara Recky, alias May, defendant.  
You are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer the complaint of plaintiff, at my office in the village of Fairbank, Cochise County, Territory of Arizona, within five days, should this summons be served upon you within this precinct; if served upon you without this precinct but within this county, ten days, if served out of this county, within fifteen days, otherwise twenty days, (excluding the day of service), from the day this summons is served upon you. This action is brought to recover judgment against you for the sum of \$30 due plaintiff for two months rent of a house occupied by you at Fairbank, and costs of suit; and you are hereby notified that should you fail to appear and answer said complaint within the time stated, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for said judgment against you for said sum and all costs.  
Given under my hand at my office at Fairbank, Cochise County, Arizona, this 31 day of October, A. D. 1887.  
**D. K. WARDWELL,**  
Justice of the Peace.


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**Goods for the People at Popular Prices!**

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All Eastern Goods purchased direct in the East, not second hand through California firms.

Among the thousand and one articles which fill this mammoth store will be found

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Of every description. Finest California canned goods. European and California dried fruit Table delicacies. Choice coffee roasted and ground on the premises. Colgate's toilet and other well known brands of soap.

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Also a full assortment of staple articles of

## HARDWARE

And everything usually kept in a first-class General Merchandise Establishment.

**Most Complete Stock of Goods in Arizona.**

No old goods. Everything fresh and new. Before you make your purchases take a walk through

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Cor. of Allen and Fourth Sts.

**TOMBSTONE, ARIZONA.**

## BANK—OF—TOMBSTONE.

**CAPITAL \$100,000.**

**TOMBSTONE, ARIZONA**

**GEORGE BERROTT** President.  
**GEO. H. CARREL** Vice-President.  
**R. W. WOOD** Cashier.

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**BANK BUSINESS, EXCHANGE, RECEIVE DEPOSITS, COLLECTIONS, ETC.**

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**A. E. JACOBS,** Cashier.

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Prompt attention guaranteed to all business entrusted to our care.

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**TRANSIENT STOCK WELL CARED FOR.**  
Good variety of Buggies, Carriages and Wagons, with teams to match. Eleven-passenger excursion coach, suitable for picnic parties. Orders sent by mail or telegraph for cattle will be promptly attended to.  
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